LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanceer and Beaver-st

Mr. Clay. Washington, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

Mr. Clay continues very feeble, but he is apparently no worse.

Hon. Henry Clay-Chevaller Hulsemann WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

The Intelligencer of this morning says that Mr. Clay was somewhat better last night, but appa

rently can survive only a few days.

Chevalier Hulsemann left Washington yesterday.

Before doing so he addressed a note to Mr. Webster, copies of which were sent to all the Foreign Ambassadors. The contents have not yet transmired.

Health of Henry Clay-Affecting Interview between him and the President.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

Mr. Clay's condition is now entirely

Mr. Clay's condition is now entirely hopeless. He is sinking very fast, and it was feared last right that he would not survive until morning. Though very weak, he is perfectly conscious of his condition, and seems fully prepared to meet death.

President Fillmore visited him on Sunday, and the interriew was of a most solemn and touching character. A gloom seemed to hang upon every countenance as they beheld the approaching demise of the great states-

Important Loan-Commonwealth of Pennsylvania-Five Million Eight Hundred Thou-

al Disputch for The Tribune. HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

The following bills have become laws.

The following bills have become laws.

AN ACT to provide for the immediate completion of the North Branch Extension of the Pennsylvania Radroad.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Governor of the Commonwealth be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the faith of the Commonwealth, and of the revenue hereinafter mentioned, and which is hereby specifically pledged for the payment of the interest and repayment of the principal, the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and issue certificates of loan therefor, redeemable in 30 years from date, to be paid into the interest improvement fund, and appropriated to the expenditures under this act, the law loan to bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent, per anum, payable half yearly in specie, on the first day of January and July, to be termed the North Branch Canal Loan.

SEC. 2. That there shall be annually set apart by the Commissioners of the internal improvement fund the revenue accruing on the said canal, from and after the passage of this act, for the payment of the interest and inal liquidation of the debt hereby authorized, and it shall be the duty of said Commissioners, after paying the interest annually, to invest the surplus, together with its accumulation of interest, in the said loan, or in any other loan of the Commonwealtr, if said loan cannot be unclessed at its per value, the said loan cannot be unclessed at its per value, the said loan cannot be unclessed at its per value, the said loan cannot be unclessed at its per value, the said loan cannot be unclessed at its per value, the said loan cannot be unclessed at its per value, the said loan cannot be unclessed at its per value, the said loan cannot be unclessed at its per value, the said loan cannot be unclessed at its per value, the said loan cannot be unclessed at its per value, the said loan cannot be unclessed at its p

other loan of the Commonwealth; if said loan cannot be purchased at its par value, the said investment to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal

be perchased at its par value, the said investment to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal at maturity.

Sec. 3. That the Governor and State Treasurer be, and they are hereby, authorized and empawered to berrow on the faith of the Commonwealth, during the year 1852, at such times and in such amounts as they may deem best for the interest of the State, any sum not exceeding \$5,000,000, and issue bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. Per annum, psyable semi annumy, a which bonds shall not be subject to taxation for any pure semi-arrow of the commonwealth for the same, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. Per annum, psyable semi-annumy, and the sum so bortwenty-five years from their date; and the sum so bortwenty-five years from their date; and the sum so bortwenty-five years from their date; and the sum so bortwenty-five years for the payment of the six per cent, loans that are psyable at the option of the Commonwealth, after the years 1846 and 1847, to the cancellation of the certificates leaued to domestic creditors and the outstanding and unclaimed interest certificates, in the manner hereinsfirer provided; and the balance of said five millions shall be applied to the extinguishment of any of the five per cent. bonds of the State now outstanding, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 4. That the bonds for said loan shall be issued in sums of either \$1,000, \$5,000, or \$10,000, each with coupons or interest certificates attached in sums equal in amount 40 the semi-annual interest thereon, which certificates shall be redeemable in gold and silver or an equivalent, on the ist days of February and August in each and every year, at such place as may be accessary to exact the true intent and meaning of this act, and the Governor is hereby suthorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sums anay be necessary to pay the proper expenses incledent to the negotiation of such loan, and said warrants

to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to the negotiation of such loan, and said warrants shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury.

SEC 5. The State Treasurer shall advertise for at least two months in one newspaper in Boston, one in New-York, and one in Philadelphia, and one in Paris, in Europe, inviting scaled proposals for the loan herein authorized, or any part thereof, which proposals shall state the price intended to be paid in gold and sliver, or tacquivalent, by the bidder of each thousand dollars of such loan, and at noon on the day appointed for tha purpose, the State Treasurer and Auditor General, in the presence of the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and of such other persons as may at tend, shall proceed to open said proposals and allot the commonwealth, and of such other persons as may at tend, shall proceed to open said proposals and allot the loan to the highest and best bidders; whereupon bonds shall be issued to the person or persons entitled to said loan as hereinbefore provided, which bonds or certificates of loan shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the State Treasurer and Auditor-General, and the State Treasurer shall sign or authorize said coupons or certificates of interest to be signed; provided that in making proposals for the loan authorized by this net, the holder of holders of any of the bonds of the Commonwealth, of certificates for interest and holders of domestic creditor certificates of the loan shall be authorized to bid for any part of said loan to the full amount of such certificate or certificates, together with the unpaid interest thereon, provided also that at the time of making proposals for the said loan, application may be made for any part thereof at an interest of four per cent, or a less rate. Upon condition that the loan shall be for a greater period, and not exceed five years, exempt from taxation with the interest thereon payable semi annually, tae Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to entertain and carry into effect such proposition, should he deem it advisable for the best interest of the Commonwealth, provided further, that the notice to be issued in Europe for proposals shall precede the notice in this country at test one month.

See C. That immediately after the negotiation of the loans herein provided for, the State Treasurer shall give

vided further, that the notice to be issued in Europe for proposals shall precede the notice in this country at test one month.

Erc. 6: That immediately after the negotiation of the loans herein provided for, the State Treasurer shall give notice in one newspaper in Roston, one in New-York and one in Philadelphia, to the holders of all certificates of loan then due, and to the holders of certificates is sued to demostic creditors, to present the same at his effice at Harrisburg, or at such place as he may designate in Philadelphia, for final payment; and in case such holders chall refuse or neglect to surrender the certificates aforeated, the interest thereon shall cease to be paid by the State within 60 days of the time of payment fixed to such notice; provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor and State Treasurer, in addition to gold and silver, to receive at par in payment for the lean herein authorized, any of the bonds of the State domestic creditor certificates, and the certificates issued for unpaid interest, the certificates of loan paid and cancelled under the provisions of this act, after having been copied into a book to be kept in the office of the State Treasurer for that purpose, shall be destroyed by the State Treasurer and Auditor General in the presence of the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 7. That when the loan provided in this act shall have been negotiated, and the indebtedness cancelled an aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to ascertain as near as possible the aggregate amount of interest awed to the Commonwealth by the provisions of this act, as compared with the interest now paid, deducting all cordingent expenses, and shall, at the lime of making their next semi-annual payment of interest, and semi-annually thereafter, pay over to the Commissioner of the Staking Fund, over to the Commonwealth of interest, and semi-annually thereafter, pay over to the Commonwealth by the provisions of this act, and all unclaimed balances, if any, shall be alo to that find are applied.

SEC. 8. That the Governor and State Tressurer be,

chang runc, to be applied to the cancellation of the future debt in the same manner that all other receipts to that fund are applied.

See S. That the Governor and State Treasurer be, and they are hereby further authorized and empowered to issue certificates of loan in the manner and form provided for in the foregoing sections of this act, reimbursable at a period not exceeding thirty-five years from their date to any and all of such holders of the five percent, loan of the Commonwealth as may signify their willingness to receive new certificates of loan, bearing an interest of four per cent, or a less rate per annua, exampted from taxation, with coupons or interest certificates attached, payable semi-annually in gold and silver, and they shall further have the right office accessary notice and take such other steps as may be proper to accomplish the true intent and meaning of this section; and it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to commonuteate to the next Legislature a detailed statement of the proceedings under this act, showing the bids received for the loan, the names of the parties making such bids, and such other matters as may be deemed interesting and useful, provided that the certificates of loan authorized by an act to provide for the immediate completion of the North Branch Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, approved April 2, 1859, shall not be subject to taxation for any purpose whatever, and it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause coupons to be stached to said certificates in the same manner and form as those required to be attached to the bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act, and provided that no bonds below par shall be entertained for any of said loans; and provided further, that proposals for the loan to complete the North Branch Canal shall be forthwith published for at least thirty days in one newspaper in Philadelphia, one in New-York, and one newspaper in Philadelphia, one in New-York, and one newspaper in Philadelphia, one in New-York, and one newspaper in P

The Methodist Conference. The Methodist Conference reassembled

this morning at 8 o'clock.

this morning at 8 o'clock.

The morning hour was occupied in the reception o petitions from Annual Conferences.

Rev. John J. Collins, of the Baltimore Conference presented a resolution, signed by himself and colleagues relative to the New-York Book Concern, repudiating the reasoning of Judge Nelson's decision in the United States District Court, as wholly at variance with the genius and policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church—but acquiescing in the division of the property, and directing the Book Agents at New-York not to take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

appeal to the Supreme Court.

Brother Scott, of the Book Concern, stated that the final decree of Judge Nelson would not be rendered till after the conclusion of the session of the Conference After a good deal of discussion, the resolution was

Fire at Albany-Mr. Maillefert's Operations the Hudson River-The Ice on Lake Erie.
ALEANY, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

The dye-house, bathing-house and in-The dye-house, bathing-house and infirmary of Dr. Dean, on Norton-st, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$4.000. Insured for \$2,300 in the Empire State Mutual Co. The buildings were owned by Dr. Dean and Mr. V. P. Douw. Messra, Joseph Pavis and McClure & Co. were also losers, but not to any great extent, the fire being confined to their outbuildings. They were not insured.

Monsieur Maillefert and Capt. Rassloff are here, and to-morrow go down the river with one of the Assistant State Engineers, designated by Mr. McAlpine for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the channel, &c., and then submitting their proposals under the State law for the removal of the obstructions.

A Buthalo letter dated yesterday, says the ice is still on the Lake, extending above Dunkirk, rendering the harbors still unnavigable for lake craft.

The Resignation of Mr. Rhett

Baltimone, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

The Charleston Mercury says that Mr.
Rhett's resignation causes it no regret for as a Representative at Washington he is now of no account to

Charter Election at Rome, N. Y. Rome, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.
The Whigs, assisted by a portion of the

Loco Focos, carried the Charter Election here about 50 majority over the regular Loco-Focos. ion here to-day by Virginia and the Presidency. The Opposition of the Vth District of

Virginia have elected Delegates to the National Conven-tion. No instructions were given, but all except two are in tavor of Buchanan.

Whig Delegate. The Whig Convention to-day appointed E. P. Cowles Delegate to the Baltimore Convention and adjourned without passing any resolutions.

The Maine Law in Virginia.

We have no mail beyond Richmond tonight. A Committee of the Virginia House of Delegates, to whom the subject had been referred, have reported against the Maine Liquor Law.

From Havena and Key West, by the Isabel

at Charleston. CHARLESTON, Monday, May 3, 1852. The steamship Isabel has arrived here saving left Havana on the morning of the 30th, and Key

West the same evening.

Her Havana news is anticipated by the Empire City.

She reports Key West perfectly healthy and no disasters worth mentioning.

The schooner Emma arrived at Key West on the 24th, from Tampa, reports that seventeen Indians had come into the rendezvous at Tampa, and given themselves up; and it is supposed the whole tribe will missing.

Interesting from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.
The Southern mails as late as due are received. The New-Orleans papers state that Mr. Burwell, bearer of dispatches from Washington, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 10th ult. in the steamer Fulton, and immediately proceeded to the City of Mexico.

The Mexican Minister left Mexico on the 9th for

Washington.
It was rumored at Vera Cruz that the United States and chered to recognize the Garay grant, if Mexico would confirm the Tchuanteper treaty. It is proposed by the Mexican Congress to extirpate I) foreigners who are found conspiring to disturb the

NEW.OBLEANS, Saturday, May 1, 1852. Letters from Mexico to the 19th ult.

tate that much excitement still prevailed with regard to the tariff,

The Foreign Ministers had addressed another letter
to the Government, demanding the establishment of the
tariff drawn up by Gen. Avalos.

The accounts received from all parts of the country

are of a very warlike nature.

A serious riot occurred at New-Orleans to-day, between a party of steamboat men, and a number, it is feared, will die from the effects of their injuries.

Daniel Webster in Boston.

Hon. Daniel Webster arrived here at 5 o'clock, and was received at the dépôt by a large number of his political and personal friends. His reception was enthusiastic. Mr. Webster shook hands with many and briefly thanked the assemblage for the warmth of the greeting extended him. He remains in this city to-night as the guest of J. W. Paige, Esq., and to-morrow goes to Marshfield.

Marshfield.

The Methodist Conference adjourned at 1 o'clock to-day until to-morrow morning.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 4, 1852. Six towns in Eric County elect eighteen Fillmore Delegates to the Convention.

The Printer's National Union.

A resolution relative to the apprentice A resolution relative to the application system, was discussed most of the day, and finally adopted. A resolution relative to a National Printing Office, was discussed, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Randall, Bosworth and Montgomery.

Supposed Loss of the Schr. Sarah Brooks

with all on Board.

Boston, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

The schr. Sarah Brooks, which left Scituate on March 3 for Fredericksburg, has not been heard from since. She is supposed to be lost, together with the crew, five in number.

Great Destruction of Property by a Storm in the West-The town of Leavenworth near-ly Destroyed-Loss of Life, &c. Cincinnati, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

The Western papers contain accounts of great destruction of property by the storm of last Friday. The town of Leavenworth, Indiana, was nearly destroyed—forty houses were blown down, some of them substantial brick buildings, with 13 inch walls—two or three persons were killed and a number badly injured. In various other places, houses, fences and orchards of valuable fruit trees were destroyed.

Loss of the British Bark Onyx.

HALLEAN, Thursday, April 29, 1852. The British bark Onyx, from Grand Mouth for Boston, was abandoned at sea April 14th, and the crew taken off and brought is here. The Onyx had a cargo of 400 tuns of pig iron, and 100 tuns of coal, consigned to Curtis, Bowne & Co., Boston.

The Datch Man-of-war at Norfolk-Marine

Disaster. Norfolk, Monday, May 3, 1852. A large number of citizens visited the Dutch irigate vesterday and to-day. The Captain paid his respects to the Mayor to-day, and Capt. Breese, from the Navy Yard, visited the ship and was received with the usual salutes. Col. Myers, the Beigian Consul, gives her officers a grand ball this evening, which will be a splendid affair.

The schooner Susan and Mary, from St. Croix, 14 days, bound to New-York, put in to-day for wood and water and with loss of fore-gair.

Lake Navigation-Loan by the City of Buffalo

There is still considerable ice in the There is still considerable fee in the Lake, sithough the weather is hot, and sail vessels are delayed from entering the harbor. Stoamers leave regularly. Trade is dull.

The election is progressing to-day, to decide whether the city shall raise money to invest in the Brantford, Canada West, Railread, and the vote is going almost unanimously in favor of the loan.

Death from a Shot by a Police Officer. Philadelfilia Tuesday, May 4, 1852.
James Gillespee, who was shot by Police

Officer Walton, of Southwark, during a fracas between the Moyamensing and Shiften Hose Companies about ten days since, died at the Hospital to-day. Arrest of Mr. Seymour.

Boston, Tuesday, May 4, 1852. Mr. Seymour, the discharged Clerk in Vermont Central Railroad Co., who promised the public such astounding disclosures, was arrested in Northfield today, on complaint of Mr. Lincoln, Clerk of the corporation, for alander, and committed to Montpeller Jail, for want of \$10,000 ball. The State Ne Tupaper-Western Corn.

The Atlas of this evening contains the official notice of the Secretary of State and Controller, designating that print as the State Newspaper.

The first of a large lot of Western Corn, received via Oswego, arrived here to-day, and goes down the river to-night.

Movements of the Southern Steamers The steamship William Penn arrived here to-day from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 4, 1852. The steamship Southerner, Capt. Foster, arrived here this morning from New-York.

The steamship Marion, Captain Berry, arrived at the bar at 12 o'clock last (Monday) night.

Adjournment of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The following bills were severally con-

sidered and passed:
To authorize a majority of Municipal Corporations to
subscribe to the stock of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad
Company.
The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Speak

er, the Senatorial term of Mr. Speaker Walker expiring before the assembling of the next Legislature, and on the first ballot Christian Myers, of Clarico County, was chosen to hold the office, agreeably to the Constitution,

chosen to hold the office, agreeably to the Constitution, until the assembling of the next Legislature.

Mr. Fernon moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill consolidating the City and Districts of Philadelphia, into one Municipal Corporation, avowing himself at the same time hostile to the bill until the Constitution could be so altered and amended as to divide the State into single districts.

could be so altered and amended as to divide the State into single districts.

The orders of the day were called and the call sustained, so no action could be had upon the bill.

Mr. Crabb moved to take up the bill for closing the trusts created by the U.S. Bank, but it was disagreed to—Yeas, 11: Nays, 20.

A variety of unimportant business was then disposed of, a message received from the Governor announcing his approval of sundry bills, and after a brief and feeling address from the Speaker.

The Senate adjourned sine dic.

HOUSE OF REPEESENTATIVES. The bill from the Senate to incorporate the Warres
Co. Benk was taken up and defeated. Year 29, Nays 51
Mr. Kilbourn moved to take up the bill providing for
closing the trusts created by the Bank of the United
States.

closing the trusts created by
States.

The Speaker decided that a two thirds vote was necessary, as the House had refused to suspend the rules
in the morning.

The following bills were then considered and passed.
Relative the the Courts of this Commonwealth.

To incorporate the Middle Cosl Field Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Summit Railroad Company.

Sundry amendments by the Senate to House bills

were concurred in.

Mr. Speaker Rhey then briefly addressed the House upon the termination of the labors of the session, and the House was then declared adjourned sine die.

XXXIId CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, May 4, 1852. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for information with respect to alleged illegal allowances to naval officers.

Mr. HALE said this report was in reply to a resolution introduced by him. He had read the answer of the Secretary of the Navy, and was happy to say there was no foundation for the charge that the abuse

Mr. Sumner presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of the payment of the French Spollation claims; and also in favor of a Ship Canal around the Falls of St. Mary's,

A message was received from the House,

announcing the death of Hon. Charles Andrews, of Maine, with resolutions. They were taken up, and Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, is now speaking an eulogy on the

Mr. HAMLIN spoke most feelingly of the virtues and qualities of the deceased, and moved the usual resolutions of condolence and respect.

Mr. BRADBURY said a few words seconding the resolutions, which were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. McDonald, of Maine, announced the death of his colleague Charles Andrews, and passed a high eulogy on the talents and private and public character of the deceased. He concluded by offering several resolutions, expressive of the deep regret of the House at the event, that the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days, and that a copy of the resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, as a further mark of respect. The House then adjourned.

MEXICO.

Rumors of a Revolution - Arista and the Church-General State of Mexico-Telanatepec Trenty.

Mexico, Wednesday, April 7, 1852. Rumors were abroad here some days since, but of too vague a nature to obtain confidence, that an attempt had been made at a revolution. Nothing definite, however, was to be learned respecting it. There is, perhaps, some foundation for this rumor, as we have ment has been silently preparing for something. Arista is ever watchful, and, doubtless, will never be taken by surprise, should his opponents rise against him. Then has been an attempt made to circulate the report tha he is preparing to follow the example of Louis Napoleon but it is quite unfounded; and I consider it as being cir-culated by his enemies, perhaps to hide their own defeat, as well as to discredit the Government in the opin ion of its adherents. Arista, it may be safely said, is de cidedly less popular with the masses now than formerly but this can not affect him, because there is not, nor can there be, (all things rightly considered,) any proper reason for it: but is the result, most probably, of the non fulfillment of over-excited hopes too fondly cherished The populace are too liable at times to place their hopes in a single individual, and expect him to reform evils which time, repose, and the well-directed labors of all,

in a single individual, and expect him to reform evils which time, repose, and the well-directed labors of all, alone can do.

The Church, in all probability, now fear Arista less, because knowing his private opinious they perceive nothing has been done directly against them. He knows what influence they still have over the minds of the people, and has doubtless considered too well the disastrous consequences which must ensue to the country upon an unsuccessful open attack on them, an unsuccessful attempt at Dictatorship, or anything of the kind, (if he ever entertained such ideas) to allow himself to determine on and take such steps. At the time of his elevation to the Presidency it was confidently believed he would, and could do much of himself, but 'its probable the enthusiasm of the people carried them too far, creating expectations not justified by sound common sense. It appears he had no intention, or had not confidence enough in his own talents, nor in the stability of the people, to attempt to hasten events, but to let Congress act, even in their own way, and leave the remedy of existing evils to them, and to the exigencies of the times.

This country has been for a couple of years to all appearances slowly undergoing that change attendant upon a comparative restoration to domestic peace, and the endeavor to free itself from the disorders and abuses resulting from a long course of frequent political disturbances which have given rise to rapine, and have almost quenched the feeling of patriotism; and strong, indeed, must be the government that could stand a sudden reaction. Besides, there has been aimost a constant endeavor to influence public opinion against the present Government by the direct partians of Santa Anna, by others who have reaped rich haves at each recolution, as also by the Church, and a portion of the press, friendly to the antiquated system of the mother country. Nevertheless, it has been thus far enabled to resist this influence and is comparatively strong, because the people in genera

thus brought to the verge of ruin. Yet we need not be surprised when we observe attempts at former disturbances.

There are evils existing here which can only be remedied by a series of years of peace, which I still hope have begun, and will continue to prevail. I have too frequently given you my reasons for this opinion.

Mexico has been for years subject to the influence of, if not under the immediate control of individuals, whose sole desire has been to enrich themselves, and comparatively little strention has been paid to the general welfare. The chief rulers have in too many cases been dishonest; they have necessarily been obliged to provide employment for their revolutionary partisans, and the example of the rulers has of course extended itself and found a ready echo in the bosoms of the most inferior employées, who have sometimes even divided the spoils with their superiors. Thus we see a system of robbery has at some epochs universaily prevailed here. But we now observe that the most responsible situations are at present enjoyed by comparatively honest persons. Nevertheless, peahaps somewhat of the old habits may sometimes be discovered.

One great evil here is the privileges and power of the Church, and their fear of the influence of, and consequent opposition to, all tendency to liberal views. Another—and which has most probably arisen from the frequent oppressic and arbitrariness of the Executive is the constant opposition by Congress to all the plans emanating from the Government. They perceive, or think they perceive, in all such some secret design; they delay, and most generally reject them. They are also greatly divided on almost every question arising among themselves, and, however triling it may be,

they prolong it for months, to be facility rejected by the other Chamber.

No decision has yet been had by Congress of the most important questions, and which so greatly affect the interests of the country, viz: that respecting the right of the General Government to the public land. No laws have been initiated in regard to emigration and the settlement by foreigners on the unoccupied lands of the Republic. No provision has even been made for the survey of those lands. The questions of the reduction of the tariff and the abolishing of prohibitions are still pending, while at Matamoros a tariff much lower than the legal one, which is in force in other ports, is quietly permitted to exist. No regular provision is made for the expenses of the Administration; and lastly, the bill for the final regulation of the interior debt appears to be forgetten in the Senate. Until Congress earnestly commence this task, Mexico must unfortunately continue to lose in the estimation of the world in consequence of her perseverance in the old dilatory system of doing business. Suspicious of shadows, they dare not take a step forward. On account of the inequality of the tariff, strong discontent is beginning to manifest itself at home, while distrust must increase abroad.

The reduction of the tariff is necessary, and I doubt not will at length be affected. The present one is of no use, because most merchants of long standing are able to disregard it. To resuforce the legal tariff now in Matamoros would be to sow a seed of discord that will some day seriously affect the repose of the country. To persevere in the present inequality of the same is to produce general discontent among the merchants to pay the duties. The Minister have protested collectively against the inequality of the tariff, requiring that it be made equal, or that time be given the merchants to pay the duties. The Minister of Relations replied, in substance, "That Mexico could not, nor did she offer to foreigners any more guarantees, nor rights, than those granted to

The Tehuantepec business is done with for The Tehuantepec business is done with for the present. The fears of Mexico have been excited, and public opinion is against it. Should it not be presented by the 8th instant for ratification by Congress, it must fall through or be applied for again. Mr. Letcher perceiving the atate of feeling here in respect to it, I suppose has thought proper not to have it presented. Unless something be done by the United States to appease the fears and suspicions of Mexico, they can not obtain the fears and suspicions. The property of the fear and suspicions of Mexico, they can not obtain the fears and suspicions.

something be done by the United States to appease the fears and suspicions of Mexico, they can not obtain the right of way across Tehuantepec. Mexico will not give 10 leagues of lend, if any, on each side of the road to any foreign company. There must be an abandonment of an armed force of the United States, and I should not wonder, (if any other treaty be consummated for this business.) if they would require a guarantee by other powers that the integrity of the Republic be preserved. Mexico thinks she perceives another Texas business connected with this treaty, and no matter how unfounded, and unjust, this may, and certainly does, appear, it will be difficult to cradicate it. Americans have powerful encemies at work here against them.

The Minister of Relations has written a long exposé stating the reasons why the Garay treaty should not be recognised. This was sent, accompanied by a circular, from the Minister to each of the Foreign ministers.—The end proposed in this exposition is, (according to the Minister.) to demonstrate to the friendly powers the injustice of the charges made against the Government of Mexico, accusing it of having failed in its promises.

The Minister's first reason is that the privilege concided to Garay had become forfeited, he having failed to fulfil his part of the contract. 2d. That the extension of time granted him in 1846 by Salas was illegal, because at that time the Constitution of 1824 prevailed. 3d. That the extension of time granted him in 1846 by Salas was illegal, because at that time the Constitution of 1824 prevailed. 3d. That the extension of time granted him in 1846 by Salas was illegal, because at that time the Constitution of 1824 prevailed. 3d. That the cession of the privilege of the road to Mackintosh and others, without the consent of this Government was illegal. 4th. That the grant for the road was not ceded by Garay to Mackintosh, but only the privilege of colonizing the lands ten leagues on each side of the Rio Goutraccalcos. 5th. That the road was prever ackn

And finally, the Minister says, that no diplomatic in terrention can have place with respect to any losse that may have accrued to any foreigners in this business because, by the terms of the privilege to Garay, it was stipulated that all foreigners who should become inter because, by the terms of the privilege to Garay, it was stipulated that all foreigners who should become intersted in any way, should renounce during the time all their rights as citizens of foreign countries, renouncing all rights of protection from their respective countries, and submit themselves entirely to Mexican laws, "to the exclusion of all other intervention whatever it might be."
""at Garay did not concede to the house of Mackintosh any othe," rights than he had acquired in consequence of the laws respecting the matter, and "that those gentlemen could not claim. "there than those expressly conceded them."

April 8 .- A bill has just passed the Chamber of Deputies, to prolong the seaston of Con gress for thirty days. It is now before the Senate. Ac cording to the Constitution, (if this bill does not pass,)
the section must close on the 15th inst.
You will recollect that the Deputies passed a bill for

the suppression of certain prohibitions, and a modifica-tion of the Tariff. This bill was sent to the Senate whose Committee, a day or two ago, reported agains it. The report was rejected by a majority of two voices and must, consequently, be returned to said Committee

r modification. The merchants of Vera Cruz, some time ago, refused The merchants of verse while the tariff of Matamoros is to pay the present duties while the tariff of Matamoros is permitted to exist. The Collector of that port gave no-tice of the fact to the General Government, asking in-tice of the fact to the General Government, asking inns. They answered on the 29th ultir

structions. They answered on the 29th ultimo, that he must act according to the faculties conceded him by the laws for the collection of this duty.

The Trait of Union states (of 7th inst.) that "the Minister of Finances on same date sent to the Collector of Vera Cruz the copy of two documents: one of them the answer of Señor Ramirez to the collective note of the Foreign Ministers, (respecing the inequality of the Tariff.) and the other a decision of the Finance Department, communicated to the junta decredits publics, on the 20th ult., ordering the reëstablishment of the legal Tariff in Matamoros." We learn that on this answer being given, the merchants renewed their refusal to pay the duties exacted by the present Tariff.

After this refusal, the Corporation of Vera Cruz addressed a petition to the Government recommending the extension of the Tariff of Matamoros to all the ports of the Republic, or one that shall approximate thereto. It appears from last accounts the merchants had determined to wait the answer to this petition, and the reply of the various Foreign Ministers to the note, in answer to their collective one, of the Minister of Relations. It feel convinced that this disagreeable business will be terminated at length to the satisfaction of all parties without disturbance.

The Tehnantepec treaty was presented to the Cham-

terminated at length to the satisfaction of all parties without disturbance.

The Tehuantepec treaty was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, 6th inst., and I understand was rejected the next day. Also, that there was only one vote in favor of it.

D. Luis Rosas arrived here on the 3d inst.

A year ago the Court of 1st Instance, in criminal cases, condemned a wretch to death for violating and assassinating a little girl of seven years of age. The Supreme Court has just confirmed this sentence.

Three of the assassins mentioned in my last (March 27) have been arrested. Those who have been condemned for the assassination of Dr. Beistegui will be executed in a day or two.

In one of my first letters to you I stated a French citizen by name of illipolyte Pasquir de Dumartin had obtained a grant of land of great extent from the State of, and situated in, Chihuahua. This was referred to the General Government for confirmation. The petition has just been returned to the petitioner, the grant being, by the latter, considered illegal.

Yours, respectfully.

The following

ALAS! POOR YORICK!-The following

sketch from a recent number of The London Times, one "won't to set the table in a roar," has a melanchol

one "won't to set the table in a roar," has a melancholy moral:

The truth is that Theodore Hook was essentially a wag. He began by writing farces, and he ended by making his lite a farce—a scene alternating between brilliant dinners abroad and wretched semi-mandlin repentances at home in debt and disease. One understands when one reads his story what an excellent foundation Thackersy, the great moralist, has for likening a comic writer to hariequin or clown when one sees the curtain lifted from the private scene of Hook's life and he is disclosed to us, shorn of the evening's halo of pleasantly, a brokendown, mournful old man with "his belly about his knees." He had real good sense as the basis of his intellect, and real good nature at the bottom of his character. But fashion gothold of him: the West-End ensnared him. We know that when an Ulysses begins sailing in that direction, the "guifa" are pretty "sure to wash him down." Hook had a high position socially above that of the middle classes, but it was a hight as miserable as that of the column of St. Simeon Stylites. The weakness for spendor, rank, upholstery, luxury, and the other things which make what is still called "aristocracy" in our times—carried him a pretty way at last. The flunkeian tendency frightfully avenged itself, and he died prematurely old, broken in bedy and circumstances. Once more the old story of neglect was repeated—the story of the "hare with many friends"—the story of Gay and Sheridan. He died in neglect—and as for attention to his remains—the essayist comments acridly on the absence of all "great" friends from his funeral—as if the most brilliant way had any chance of being entertaining on that occasion: the most brilliant wit, he surely knows must be as dellas Sir John Pakington, then. The story of Hook's life is well worth reading, as an illustration of the false and corrupt state of what is called refined society—if for nothing else.

Le Roy Sunderland writes us complaining of a recent statement in our columns as inaccurate and prejudicial to bim. The following is the correct title of his book:

"Pathetiss: A New Theory of Mind. Statement of its Philosophy, and its Discovery Defended against the assumptions put forth recently, under the name of Electrical Psychology," Electro-Biology," &c., &c.

Woman's Blanto Convention; be helo 's the Horricultural Hall, West Chester, Chester County, Pa., on Poinceday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of June, 1952

The friends of Justice and Equal Rights are earnestly invited to assemble in Convention, to consider and discuss the present Position of Woman in Society, her Natural Rights and Relative Duties.

The reasons for such a Convention are obvious, With few exceptions, both the radiest and conservative portions of the community agree, that Woman, even in this progressive age and country, suffers under legal, educational and recational disabilities which ought to be reinquire into their extent, and to consider the most feasi ble and proper mode of removing them, will be the aim

ble and proper mode of removing them, will be the aim of the Convention which it is proposed to hold."

If it shall promote in any degree freedom of thought and action among Women; if it shall assist in opening to them any avenues to honorable and lucrative employment (now unjustly and unwisely closed;) if it shall aid in securing to them more thorough intellectual and moral culture; if it shall excite higher aspirations; if it shall advance, by a few steps, just and wise public sentiment, it will not have been held in vain.

The elevation of Woman is the elsevation of the human race. Her interest cannot be promoted or injured without advantage or injury to the whole race. The call for such a Convention is therefore addressed to those who desire the physical, intellectual and moral improvement of mankind. All persons interested in its objects are respectfully requested to be present at its sessions and

d to be present at its seas

hebe Goodwin, arah L. Miller, neretia Mott,

Dinah Mendenhall, John Arnew

Mary A. W. Johns Oliver Johnson,
James Painter,
A. B. Williamson,
Henrietta Malciu,
Ann Levis,
Wm. Whitelead,
Jesse C. Green,
Hannah B. Edwards,
Joshua Hoopes,
Louisa Cross,
Sarah A. Feren James Mott,
John Gox. Thomas Garrett,
Hannah Cox, E. Mortimer Bye,
Jacob Psinter. Phobe V. Bye,
Jacob Psinter. Phobe V. Bye,
Jackson,
Jackson,
J. M. McKim,
Japapers friendly to the object will please copy the call.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Firemen's Celebration. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

Our Firemen deserve great credit for the admirable order which they preserved yesterday. Not a single disturbance worthy of record took place during the many events of yesterday. Vive la Philadelphia Fire Department!

The viciting Fire Cempanies are enjoying themselves in various ways to-day. They return home to-morrow.

KOSSUTH IN NEW-ENGLAND. The Fancuil Hall Banquet.

A Banquet was given to Kossuth on Friday Evening last in Faneuil Hall by the Members of the Massachusetts Legislature. On this occasion Hon. JOSIAN OFINCY, having been called out by a sentiment, rose and said:

this occasion Hon. Josiah Quincy, having been called out by a sentiment, rose and said:

Mr. President: This is insupportable as it is unexpected. At my time of life I came here with great difficulty. I could not expect here to feel the enthusiasm of middle age, or anything of the ardor of youth. Age chills the feelings and renders the heart cold, but I have still feeling enough left to say to the hero of the old world, Welcome to the Liberty of the new. I can say to the hero of Hungarian Liberty, Welcome to the peace and happiness of our Western home. And I can pray that in Hungary he may yet enjoy the same blessing on his own fields, partaiting of the fruit of his own acres, and reaping the reward of his patriotic labors. How this can happen my dim eyes cannot discover, but there is a God in heaven, who will break the rod of the oppressor and let the oppressed go free.

Independent of all considerations of Hungary, I rejoice that in the Providence of God our distinguished guest has been brought to our shores, and believe that he has visited the United States for our good. He has passed from one free State to another, like the lightning, to arouse every free heart to the dangers of Liberty, throughout the world. What have we witnessed? Six months ago, France stood in the glory of her Liberty, where is she now? The iron heel of despotism is givening on her neck, and she is licking the foot that crushes her, and gliding the chain that bluds her. We may all learn a leason from this, that Liberty is never safe unless the people are virtuous, and prepared to defend themselves. [Cheers.] Where shall we find the spirit of Liberty in the world? I know of it in no other countries than the United States and Great Britain herself, can we not see that the spirit of Liberty in the world? I know of it in no other countries than the United States and Great Britain herself, can we not see that the spirit of Liberty of a People—Safe only where they are virtual timely. Let me close, by repeating a sentiment which I just uttered

Just uttered:

The Liberty of a People—Safe only where they are virtues, and prepared to defend themselves.

s, and prepared to defend themselves.

The next regular toast was given as follows: The next regular toast was given as follows:
Governor Louis Kossurus: The man who began public
life by cheering his affrighted countrymen amid the ravages
of the cholera; who suffered years of imprisonment for daring to report his country's wrongs; who was applied to by
the Emperor of Anstria, as the only man who could reatons
the peace of Vianna; who, in the cabinet could, like Carrot,
organize victory over the enemies of his country; who resigned the Governorship of Hungary when her liberties were
guaranteed; who refused with scorn the infrances price at
which the Turk effered him an asylum; and who now, a
homeless exile, commands by his surprising eloquence the sympethy of that world in behalf of his down-trodden ry, deserves the admiration, respect and aid of every friend (republicanism, humanity and liberty, throughout the earth. To this Kossuth replied:

GENTLEMEN: One of your greatest men standing u

To this Kossuth replied:

Gentlemen: One of your greatest men standing up at the moment of a great time, beening in rich events affecting the destinies of mankind, before the Parliament of England, called to answer what others might ask him, though learned and great was not eloogueat, in the commonly accepted sense of the word, but his answer, full of simple truth, is recognized as one of the greatest triumphs of eloquence.

He had an inspired mind—to him modest virtue was inspiration. To me there is nothing else but duty. I can get no answer to the toast with which you have honored me out of inspiration; but looking up to God and remembering my country's trusting to your generosity, I will try what I can say. Before all, let me express a word of veneration and thanks to that gentleman there (pointing to Josiah Quincy.) (Cheers.] Sir, I believe when you spoke of age cooling the hearts of men, you spoke the truth is respect to ordinary men—[cheers]—but you did yourself injustice. (Cheers.] The common excitement and warm blood of youth pass away, but the heart of wisdom, the older it grows the warmer it feels. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, it I am not mistaken, the toast you honored me with was almost entirely personal in its charseter. It is a great fact, gentlemen, that the glory of your free people resists even the common fate of humanity, recorded in history, that prosperity often hardens the heart—and that a poor exile like myself, with nothing to speak for him but the justness of his cause, his own sufferings, and the misfortunes of his country, meets even personal honors. Great events sometimes spring from small things—that fact Divine Providence may intend to mark as era in mankind's destiny—an era at which America consents to fulfill its destiny among the nations of the earth; when happiness and power take misfortune by the hand, it is not possible it can pass away without fruits for future time. [Cheers.]

faithill its destirly among the nations of the earth; when happiness and power take misfortune by the hand, it is not possible it can pass away without fruits for future time. [Cheers.]

But it in your expectations I should become a screen to divert for a single moment your attention to my country's cause, and attract it to myself, I entreat yon, even here, to forget me and bestow all your attention and your generous sympathy upon the cause of my downtroden fatherland. Indeed, I believe the time has come when few men have the right any more to claim the name of great men. According as public spirit advances, individual greatness lowers. As to men, indeed, it would be curious, if the names of the great men who invented the plow and the slour into bread, should be forgotten and my name remembered. Great men who by generous deed, mark an era in developing the great battle of humanity, wresting the scepter from the tyrant's hands, such men live; humanity cherishes their generosity; but self is forgotten in the cause. Notwiths anding, I may be permitted to dwell upon a few incidents in my own life; such as are instructive as evident marks of the bountiful operation of Divine Providence. Before this, having heard Turkey mentioned in regard to certain facts which you, Mr. President, enumerate among, not my merits, but my duties, it is due to the Emperor of Turkey to say he never attached that price to the protection of my life. Russian diplomacy is very skilliul there by and by, gentlemen, you may see something of that skill which is sending some of its shrewdest men to Soulouque, not of course out of mere compliment.) Now Russian diplomacy is not more common anywhere than at Constantinople, and it succeeded to carry a vote in the Divan, the great Council of Turkey, that I and my associates should be surrendered. In consequence a high officer sent to. Widden this information to suggest that if I valued honor more than life I could save it by abandoning my religion. But the second say, when the vote came to the Sultan,

may not be unwo. The down, it was not my merk violence and oppress. The earth, I rose always but my fate, that, touching the earth, I rose always but my fate, that, touching the earth, I rose always but my fate, that, touching the which I have the manity. Even the circumstance by which I have the manity. Even the circumstance by which I have the manity for the pronunciation of gree. The properties in the myself operation in far Asia, and and by all When I went to prison in far Asia, and and by all the world, forcetter has all accept my o. In people, it

manily. Even the circumstance by what have abonor to bow before you, havin, become an opportunity for the pronuciation of greath principles in the mity for the pronuciation of greath principles in the mity for the pronuciation of greath and a state of the provesting banner of the ward, forgotten by all except my on n people, it was expected that Kutahal would become my grave, at least the grave of my activities for all future time but I least the grave of my activities for all future time. But I least the grave of my activities for all future time but I least that prison under the protecting banner of the least that instead of ancient isolation, there was acknowledgment of a tie binding the destines of nations. [Cheers]

When on the threshold of manhood is thought not how to gain glory, which I was terrished at, but to benefit my country. I believed the first stop to secare fra thought was a free press, forbidden to us not by law, but only by the arbitrary power of the Government. I took ground against that arbitrary Government, and, having no other power, resorted to the ancient meth, do it making copies of the reports of the Hungarian P, witament, and I did it with the certain confidence that s. free press would be the result of my endeavors.

I was sent to prison for one year, deprived of all intellectual food, until at last, when peunitted to select theeks. I was ordered to have nothing about politics—well indeed, not conscious of what I did, but only remembering treasures hidden in the English language—treasures of knowledge and of science—to told them togive me an English Grammar and Shakapere. These having nothing to do with politics, look what came of that fact; not that with my bad English I could contribute anything to knowledge, Intellect, or righteous sentiment; but if I did not know what little English I speak. I would not have been received in England or America, because that I was not able to speak English and that Lord Dudley Stuart would take me by the hand as a show from far Asia, and escort m

In three years my journal because the basis of future revolutions in Hungary.

Then, the Austrian Government, seeing itself deluded, so managed that I lost my journal, and had no further opportunity to exercise my patriote motives.

The second fact in my life is an evidence that to honest hearts and iron wills one field is ever open to do good to our fellow-men. Thrown back into private life, I just considered how to do good to my country through the field of social development, and I established associations to promote agricultural interests, commerce, public education, &c.

The Government believing that in whatever I did there must be some political intention, while the mass of the people were attracted to these associations, interfered and would not allow the people of Hungary to do good for their nation in these associations; hence they became also my brethren in a political aspect. [Cheera,] Thus when the Government interded to lock my influence, it gave me a popularity to do what I have done for my country. Allow me to say one word for these associations. It is quite a practical thing, depending upon circumstances. In political economy, for a schence, not exactly like mathematics.

It is quite a practical thing, depending upon circumstances. In political economy, it is not good for the people that a prohibitory system be adopted. And that reminds me of events identical in your history and ours. Speaking of our colonial system, and the commercial difficulties which led to our revolution, Koasurus remarked that by a prohibitory system Hungary was excluded from the commerce of the whole world, and was obliged by Austria to pay a high price for bad goods. The consumption of cotton alone, in Hungary, amounted to nius and a half million of dollars per annum. It was not possible to receive it through France or Belgium, and upon every hundred weight was \$25 import duty, which compelled the Hungarians to pay \$100 for what they could buy here for \$46. That condition did not benefit. Austrian labor, because a prohib

(This bistory he brought forward in answer to the charge that the Hungarians are incapable of self-government.)

He also answered the charge advanced, that the struggle in Hungary was a war of races. He quoted her past history to show that this was not true; that in her always victorious contests with the Croats and other tribes, she had not pressed her victory to conquest, but had aimed to secure the freedomof all.

He also entered into a lengthy explanation of the manner in which a living national language was substituted for a dead one—the Latin, then in use—and which, by the fact that the knowledge of it was confined almost exclusively to the aristocracy, became one of the strongholds of oppression, by preventing the common people from participating in or hearing the debates of the National Legislature. Hence arose the necessity for the substitution of a new and living language in which all could participate. He contended that the largest part of the saristocracy, so called, were foreigners and not Magyars; that the former of all classes did not number over half a million, while the latter reached near eight millions.

He contended that there was a harmony between the Institutions of Hongary and those of this country, and he would leave it to those before him to say whother the people of Hungary were capable of self-government. A fife of a thousand years, he said, was no child's play. There must be some vitality in that power. He contrasted the history of Hungary with that of France, and said that for the latter he yet had hopes, when the light of truth should come to the raind of the people he said Louis Napoleon was doing the very work which is necessary to teach the people of France what it is to be true requilicans.

He next alluded to the importance of the existence of Hungary as a separate nation, in order to keep Russia's hands off of the cantrol of the Mediterranean. This be contended could only be done by placing Hungary there to hold the balance of power.

He met the objection that his policy was

high proof of the incompanies had made he had not inland. In the desulpory remarks he had made he had not intended to be elequent, but just simple, plain and true.—
He could not express his humble thanks more appropriately for the honor bestowed upon him, than by repeating those words which he had learned from John
Adams, "Sink or awin, live or die, survive or perish, I
will live and die with my country, and for my country."
And he would pledge atmself as an honost man to use
all his energies to secure the independence of his country, relying ou God, the justice of his cause, the vitality